



BioMap and Living Waters

Guiding Land Conservation for Biodiversity in Massachusetts

Core Habitats of Lakeville

This report and associated map provide information about important sites for biodiversity conservation in your area.

This information is intended for conservation planning, and is not intended for use in state regulations.

Produced by:
Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program
Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife
Executive Office of Environmental Affairs
Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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* Depending on the location of Core Habitats, your city or town may not have all of these sections.

Spring Salamander
(*Gyrinophilus porphyriticus*)
Species of Special Concern



Funding for this project was made available by the Executive Office of Environmental Affairs, contributions to the Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Fund, and through the State Wildlife Grants Program of the US Fish & Wildlife Service.



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Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife
North Drive, Westborough, MA 01581
Tel: (508) 792-7270, Ext. 200 Fax: (508) 792-7821
<http://www.nhesp.org>

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Introduction

In this report, the Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program provides you with site-specific biodiversity information for your area. Protecting our biodiversity today will help ensure the full variety of species and natural communities that comprise our native flora and fauna will persist for generations to come.

The information in this report is the result of two statewide biodiversity conservation planning projects, **BioMap** and **Living Waters**. The goal of the BioMap project, completed in 2001, was to identify and delineate the most important areas for the long-term viability of terrestrial, wetland, and estuarine elements of biodiversity in Massachusetts. The goal of the Living Waters project, completed in 2003, was to identify and delineate the rivers, streams, lakes, and ponds that are important for freshwater biodiversity in the Commonwealth. These two conservation plans are based on documented observations of rare species, natural communities, and exemplary habitats.

What is a Core Habitat?

Both BioMap and Living Waters delineate **Core Habitats** that identify the most critical sites for biodiversity conservation across the state. Core Habitats represent habitat for the state's most viable rare plant and animal populations and include exemplary natural communities and aquatic habitats. Core Habitats represent a wide diversity of rare species and natural communities (see Table 1), and these areas are also thought to contain virtually all of the other described species in Massachusetts. Statewide, BioMap Core Habitats encompass 1,380,000 acres of uplands and wetlands, and Living Waters identifies 429 Core Habitats in rivers, streams, lakes, and ponds.



Core Habitats and Land Conservation

One of the most effective ways to protect biodiversity for future generations is to protect Core Habitats from adverse human impacts through land conservation. For Living Waters Core Habitats, protection efforts should focus on the **riparian areas**, the areas of land adjacent to water bodies. A naturally vegetated buffer that extends 330 feet (100 meters) from the water's edge helps to maintain cooler water temperature and to maintain the nutrients, energy, and natural flow of water needed by freshwater species.

In Support of Core Habitats

To further ensure the protection of Core Habitats and Massachusetts' biodiversity in the long-term, the BioMap and Living Waters projects identify two additional areas that help support Core Habitats.

In BioMap, areas shown as **Supporting Natural Landscape** provide buffers around the Core Habitats, connectivity between Core Habitats, sufficient space for ecosystems to function, and contiguous undeveloped habitat for common species. Supporting Natural Landscape was



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generated using a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) model, and its exact boundaries are less important than the general areas that it identifies. Supporting Natural Landscape represents potential land protection priorities once Core Habitat protection has been addressed.

In Living Waters, *Critical Supporting Watersheds* highlight the immediate portion of the watershed that sustains, or possibly degrades, each freshwater Core Habitat. These areas were also identified using a GIS model. Critical Supporting Watersheds represent developed and undeveloped lands, and can be quite large. Critical Supporting Watersheds can be helpful in land-use planning, and while they are not shown on these maps, they can be viewed in the Living Waters report or downloaded from www.mass.gov/mgis.

Understanding Core Habitat Species, Community, and Habitat Lists

What's in the List?

Included in this report is a list of the species, natural communities, and/or aquatic habitats for each Core Habitat in your city or town. The lists are organized by Core Habitat number.

For the larger Core Habitats that span more than one town, the species and community lists refer to the entire Core Habitat, not just the portion that falls within your city or town. For a list of all the state-listed rare species within your city or town's boundary, whether or not they are in Core Habitat, please see the town rare species lists available at www.nhesp.org.

The list of species and communities within a Core Habitat contains only the species and

Table 1. The number of rare species and types of natural communities explicitly included in the BioMap and Living Waters conservation plans, relative to the total number of native species statewide.

BioMap		
Biodiversity Group	Species and Verified Natural Community Types	
	Included in BioMap	Total Statewide
Vascular Plants	246	1,538
Birds	21	221 breeding species
Reptiles	11	25
Amphibians	6	21
Mammals	4	85
Moths and Butterflies	52	An estimated 2,500 to 3,000
Damselflies and Dragonflies	25	An estimated 165
Beetles	10	An estimated 2,500 to 4,000
Natural Communities	92	> 105 community types
Living Waters		
Biodiversity Group	Species	
	Included in Living Waters	Total Statewide
Aquatic Vascular Plants	23	114
Fishes	11	57
Mussels	7	12
Aquatic Invertebrates	23	An estimated > 2500

natural communities that were explicitly included in a given BioMap or Living Waters Core Habitat. Other rare species or examples of other natural communities may fall within the Core Habitat, but for various reasons are not included in the list. For instance, there are a few rare species that are omitted from the list or summary because of their particular sensitivity to the threat of collection. Likewise, the content of many very small Core Habitats are not described in this report or list, often because they contain a single location of a rare plant



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species. Some Core Habitats were created for suites of common species, such as forest birds, which are particularly threatened by habitat fragmentation. In these cases, the individual common species are not listed.

What does 'Status' mean?

The Division of Fisheries and Wildlife determines a status category for each rare species listed under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act, M.G.L. c.131A, and its implementing regulations, 321 CMR 10.00. Rare species are categorized as Endangered, Threatened, or of Special Concern according to the following:

- **Endangered** species are in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range or are in danger of extirpation from Massachusetts.
- **Threatened** species are likely to become Endangered in Massachusetts in the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of their range.
- **Special Concern** species have suffered a decline that could threaten the species if allowed to continue unchecked or occur in such small numbers or with such restricted distribution or specialized habitat requirements that they could easily become Threatened in Massachusetts.

In addition, the Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program maintains an unofficial **watch list** of plants that are tracked due to potential conservation interest or concern, but are not regulated under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act or other laws or regulations. Likewise, described natural communities are not regulated any laws or regulations, but they can help to identify ecologically important areas that are worthy of protection. The status of natural

Legal Protection of Biodiversity

BioMap and Living Waters present a powerful vision of what Massachusetts would look like with full protection of the land that supports most of our biodiversity. To create this vision, some populations of state-listed rare species were deemed more likely to survive over the long-term than others.

Regardless of their potential viability, all sites of state-listed species have full legal protection under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act (M.G.L. c.131A) and its implementing regulations (321 CMR 10.00). Habitat of state-listed wildlife is also protected under the Wetlands Protection Act Regulations (310 CMR 10.37 and 10.59). The **Massachusetts Natural Heritage Atlas** shows **Priority Habitats**, which are used for regulation under the Massachusetts Endangered Species Act and Massachusetts Environmental Policy Act (M.G.L. c.30) and **Estimated Habitats**, which are used for regulation of rare wildlife habitat under the Wetlands Protection Act. For more information on rare species regulations, see the *Massachusetts Natural Heritage Atlas*, available from the Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program in book and CD formats.

BioMap and Living Waters are conservation planning tools and do not, in any way, supplant the Estimated and Priority Habitat Maps which have regulatory significance. Unless and until the combined BioMap and Living Waters vision is fully realized, we must continue to protect all populations of our state-listed species and their habitats through environmental regulation.

communities reflects the documented number and acreages of each community type in the state:

- **Critically Imperiled** communities typically have 5 or fewer documented sites or have very few remaining acres in the state.
- **Imperiled** communities typically have 6-20 sites or few remaining acres in the state.
- **Vulnerable** communities typically have 21-100 sites or limited acreage across the state.
- **Secure** communities typically have over 100 sites or abundant acreage across the state; however excellent examples are identified as Core Habitat to ensure continued protection.



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Understanding Core Habitat Summaries

Following the BioMap and Living Waters Core Habitat species and community lists, there is a descriptive summary of each Core Habitat that occurs in your city or town. This summary highlights some of the outstanding characteristics of each Core Habitat, and will help you learn more about your city or town's biodiversity. You can find out more information about many of these species and natural communities by looking at specific *fact sheets* at www.nhesp.org.

Next Steps

BioMap and Living Waters were created in part to help cities and towns prioritize their land protection efforts. While there are many reasons to conserve land – drinking water protection, recreation, agriculture, aesthetics, and others – BioMap and Living Waters Core Habitats are especially helpful to municipalities seeking to protect the rare species, natural communities, and overall biodiversity within their boundaries. Please use this report and map along with the rare species and community fact sheets to appreciate and understand the biological treasures in your city or town.

Protecting Larger Core Habitats

Core Habitats vary considerably in size. For example, the average BioMap Core Habitat is 800 acres, but Core Habitats can range from less than 10 acres to greater than 100,000 acres. These larger areas reflect the amount of land needed by some animal species for breeding, feeding, nesting, overwintering, and long-term survival. Protecting areas of this size can be

very challenging, and requires developing partnerships with neighboring towns.

Prioritizing the protection of certain areas within larger Core Habitats can be accomplished through further consultation with Natural Heritage Program biologists, and through additional field research to identify the most important areas of the Core Habitat.

Additional Information

If you have any questions about this report, or if you need help protecting land for biodiversity in your community, the Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program staff looks forward to working with you.

Contact the Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program:

by Phone 508-792-7270, Ext. 200

by Fax: 508-792-7821

by Email: natural.heritage@state.ma.us.

by Mail: North Drive
Westborough, MA 01581

The GIS datalayers of BioMap and Living Waters Core Habitats are available for download from MassGIS: www.mass.gov/mgis

Check out www.nhesp.org for information on:

- Rare species in your town
- Rare species fact sheets
- BioMap and Living Waters projects
- Natural Heritage publications, including:
 - * Field guides
 - * Natural Heritage Atlas, and more!



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BioMap: Species and Natural Communities

Lakeville

Core Habitat BM1176

Natural Communities

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Alluvial Atlantic White Cedar Swamp		Imperiled
Alluvial Red Maple Swamp		Vulnerable
Red Maple Swamp		Secure

Plants

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Long-Leaved Panic-Grass	<i>Panicum rigidulum ssp pubescens</i>	Threatened
Pale Green Orchis	<i>Platanthera flava var herbiola</i>	Threatened

Vertebrates

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	Endangered
Blanding's Turtle	<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>	Threatened
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Special Concern
Eastern Box Turtle	<i>Terrapene carolina</i>	Special Concern
Eastern Spadefoot	<i>Scaphiopus holbrookii</i>	Threatened
Four-toed Salamander	<i>Hemidactylium scutatum</i>	Special Concern
Grasshopper Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Threatened
King Rail	<i>Rallus elegans</i>	Threatened
Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>	Special Concern
Northern Red-bellied Cooter	<i>Pseudemys rubriventris</i>	Endangered
Pied-Billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Endangered
Spotted Turtle	<i>Clemmys guttata</i>	Special Concern
Upland Sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	Endangered
Wood Turtle	<i>Clemmys insculpta</i>	Special Concern



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BioMap: Species and Natural Communities

Lakeville

Core Habitat BM1204

Natural Communities

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Coastal Plain Pondshore		Imperiled

Plants

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Plymouth Gentian	<i>Sabatia kennedyana</i>	Special Concern
Three-Angled Spike-Sedge	<i>Eleocharis tricostrata</i>	Endangered

Invertebrates

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Comet Darner	<i>Anax longipes</i>	Special Concern
Pine Barrens Bluet	<i>Enallagma recurvatum</i>	Threatened
Water-Willow Stem Borer	<i>Papaipema sulphurata</i>	Threatened

Vertebrates

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Eastern Box Turtle	<i>Terrapene carolina</i>	Special Concern
Spotted Turtle	<i>Clemmys guttata</i>	Special Concern

Core Habitat BM1208

Natural Communities

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Forest Seep Community		Secure

Plants

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Plymouth Gentian	<i>Sabatia kennedyana</i>	Special Concern
Pondshore Knotweed	<i>Polygonum puritanorum</i>	Special Concern
Round-Fruited False-Loosestrife	<i>Ludwigia sphaerocarpa</i>	Endangered



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BioMap: Species and Natural Communities

Lakeville

Vertebrates

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	Endangered
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Endangered
Eastern Box Turtle	<i>Terrapene carolina</i>	Special Concern
King Rail	<i>Rallus elegans</i>	Threatened
Northern Parula	<i>Parula americana</i>	Threatened
Pied-Billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Endangered
Spotted Turtle	<i>Clemmys guttata</i>	Special Concern
Wood Turtle	<i>Clemmys insculpta</i>	Special Concern

Core Habitat BM1219

Plants

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Small Site for Rare Plant		

Core Habitat BM1229

Natural Communities

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Acidic Graminoid Fen		Vulnerable
Acidic Shrub Fen		Vulnerable
Alluvial Atlantic White Cedar Swamp		Imperiled
Alluvial Red Maple Swamp		Vulnerable
Atlantic White Cedar Bog		Imperiled
Coastal Atlantic White Cedar Swamp		Imperiled
Coastal Plain Pondshore		Imperiled
Forest Seep Community		Secure
Maritime Oak - Holly Forest/Woodland		Critically Imperiled
Mixed Oak Forest		Secure



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BioMap: Species and Natural Communities

Lakeville

Pitch Pine - Oak Forest/Woodland	Secure
Pitch Pine - Scrub Oak Community	Imperiled
Ridgetop Chestnut Oak Forest/Woodland	Secure
Sandplain Heathland	Critically Imperiled
Scrub Oak Shrubland	Critically Imperiled

Plants

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Climbing Fern	<i>Lygodium palmatum</i>	Special Concern
Gypsywort	<i>Lycopus rubellus</i>	Endangered
Long-Leaved Panic-Grass	<i>Panicum rigidulum ssp pubescens</i>	Threatened
Long's Bulrush	<i>Scirpus longii</i>	Threatened
Philadelphia Panic-Grass	<i>Panicum philadelphicum</i>	Special Concern
Plymouth Gentian	<i>Sabatia kennedyana</i>	Special Concern
Rigid Flax	<i>Linum medium var texanum</i>	Threatened
Swamp Oats	<i>Sphenopholis pensylvanica</i>	Threatened
Tiny-Fruited Spike-Sedge	<i>Eleocharis microcarpa var. filiculmis</i>	Endangered
Weak Rush	<i>Juncus debilis</i>	Endangered

Invertebrates

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Attenuated Bluet	<i>Enallagma daeckii</i>	Special Concern
Barrens Buckmoth	<i>Hemileuca maia</i>	Special Concern
Chain Dot Geometer	<i>Cingilia catenaria</i>	Special Concern
Chain Fern Borer Moth	<i>Papaipema stenocelis</i>	Threatened
Frosted Elfin	<i>Callophrys irus</i>	Special Concern
Hessel's Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys hesseli</i>	Special Concern
New England Bluet	<i>Enallagma laterale</i>	Special Concern
Pale Green Pinion Moth	<i>Lithophane viridipallens</i>	Special Concern
Sensitive Rare Invertebrate		



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BioMap: Species and Natural Communities

Lakeville

Water-Willow Stem Borer

Papaipema sulphurata

Threatened

Vertebrates

Common Name

Scientific Name

Status

Eastern Box Turtle

Terrapene carolina

Special Concern

Four-toed Salamander

Hemidactylium scutatum

Special Concern

Marbled Salamander

Ambystoma opacum

Threatened

Northern Parula

Parula americana

Threatened

Spotted Turtle

Clemmys guttata

Special Concern



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BioMap: Core Habitat Summaries

Lakeville

Core Habitat BM1176

This large and diverse Core Habitat encompasses habitat for state-listed rare plants, amphibians, reptiles, marsh birds, and grassland birds. It includes over 10 miles of the Taunton River and substantial reaches of several of its tributaries. Also included are a variety of forested wetlands, including several large Alluvial Red Maple Swamps. Much of this key Core Habitat remains unprotected.

Natural Communities

This Core Habitat contains a variety of forested swamps. It includes several large Alluvial Red Maple Swamps with intact hydrology and minimal disturbances. Alluvial Red Maple Swamps are a type of Red Maple Swamp that occurs in low areas along rivers and streams. Regular flooding enriches the soil with nutrients, resulting in an unusual set of associated trees and plants. One of the swamps in this complex is influenced by seepage and described as the only known one of its kind in the state.

Plants

A population of the Threatened Pale Green Orchis is found along a vernal pool near the Taunton River.

Vertebrates

This Core Habitat encompasses significant riverine, wetland, and upland habitats for Red-bellied, Blanding's, Wood, Spotted, and Eastern Box Turtles. Significant habitat for Four-toed Salamanders is also present. Two important areas of freshwater marsh provide habitat for rare birds, including Pied-billed Grebes, American Bitterns, and King Rails. Significant breeding habitat for Upland Sandpipers and Grasshopper Sparrows is also present. Relatively large areas of habitat exist in this Core Habitat for birds of forested wetlands. Over 90% of this large and diverse area is unprotected, and management may be needed to mitigate the fragmentation effects of several paved roads that impair wetland and riparian connectivity. Further, grasslands in the area need annual mowing and, ideally, occasional burning.



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BioMap: Core Habitat Summaries

Lakeville

Core Habitat BM1204

This Core Habitat encompasses one of the best Coastal Plain Pondshores in the state, which, along with several other ponds, supports rare damselflies, dragonflies, moths, and rare plants such as the Endangered Three-Angled Spike-Sedge. The Core Habitat also contains a variety of small freshwater wetlands, cranberry bogs, and upland forests that provide significant habitat for two state-protected species of turtles. The western portion of this Core Habitat is protected as the Massasoit State Park, but further conservation of important areas in the northern and eastern portions would help ensure the long-term survival of the rare species found here.

Natural Communities

In Taunton, this Core Habitat contains the highest-quality unprotected Coastal Plain Pondshore community in the state. Coastal Plain Pondshores are globally rare herbaceous communities of exposed pondshores with a distinct Coastal Plain flora. Water levels change with the water table, typically leaving an exposed shoreline in late summer where many rare species grow. Despite the adjacent railroad embankment, this pond is in excellent condition, buffered by naturally vegetated land, not affected by cranberry operations or public water supply wells, and without houses on its shore. This is one of the few remaining intact Coastal Plain Pondshores in the southeast.

Plants

One of only three Massachusetts occurrences of the Endangered Three-Angled Spike-Sedge is growing within this Core Habitat. It is the only mainland occurrence of this species in the state.

Invertebrates

This Core Habitat contains a network of various wetlands, including Coastal Plain ponds such as Thatchers Pond, Furnace Pond, Kings Pond, Middle Pond, Big Bearhole Pond, and Dunham Pond, all of which are important habitat for the Comet Darner dragonfly, the Pine Barrens Bluet damselfly, and the Water-willow Stem Borer moth. The relatively large size of this Core Habitat, along with the number of separate ponds and other wetland habitats, provide an excellent opportunity for the long-term conservation of rare species inhabiting the area.

Vertebrates

This Core Habitat contains ponds, cranberry bogs, small freshwater wetlands, and upland forests. The area provides significant habitat for Spotted Turtles, Eastern Box Turtles, as well as for forest birds. The Core Habitat boundaries are determined by major roads and the development along them. The northern and eastern portions of this Core Habitat need protection.



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BioMap: Core Habitat Summaries

Lakeville

Core Habitat BM1208

This large Core Habitat comprises shorelines, forested wetlands, and uplands around Assawompsett, Great Quittacas, and Little Quittacas Ponds, as well as several miles of the Nemasket River and its tributaries. These areas contain important nesting and feeding habitats for Bald Eagles and other birds, habitat for rare turtles, a large example of a Forest Seep natural community, and several populations of rare pondshore plant species, including the Endangered Round-Fruited Loosestrife.

Natural Communities

The part of this Core Habitat in Lakeville contains a relatively large, although young, Forest Seep community that is well-buffered by naturally vegetated land. Forest Seeps are hardwood forests found on wet slopes, where groundwater seeps out of the earth. The overstory is similar to that of the surrounding forest, but many typical wetland ferns, shrubs, and other plants occur as well.

Plants

Several rare plant populations are found along the shores and islands of this large pond complex. Most notable may be the two high-quality populations of the Endangered Round-Fruited Loosestrife, which grows along acidic ponds associated with large wetland complexes.

Vertebrates

This Core Habitat contains important nesting and feeding habitat for Bald Eagles, and habitat for rare marsh birds and migrating waterfowl. Northern Parula warblers also nest here. Riparian areas and adjacent wetlands and uplands along the Nemasket River and Fall Brook provide habitat for Spotted Turtles and Wood Turtles. Spotted Turtles also may occur in smaller wetlands and upland areas along the edges of Assawompsett Pond.



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BioMap: Core Habitat Summaries

Lakeville

Core Habitat BM1229

This large Core Habitat in and east of Fall River contains extensive, diverse, and important habitats for Massachusetts' rare plants and animals. The many natural communities of this Core Habitat range from wetlands, such as Coastal Atlantic White Cedar Swamps, to a dry upland Pitch Pine-Scrub Oak community. This Core Habitat is a significant site for several species of rare turtles and salamanders, as well as for invertebrate species of rare moths, butterflies, dragonflies, and damselflies. The habitat diversity here also supports several rare plant species, including the only two populations of the Endangered Tiny-Flowered Spike-Sedge in the state. This Core Habitat represents one of the best remaining opportunities to conserve an important, large, and minimally fragmented area of natural land in eastern Massachusetts.

Natural Communities

Throughout the seven towns included in this Core Habitat, there is excellent diversity of natural communities, ranging from forested swamps and bogs, to a dry upland Pitch Pine-Scrub Oak community. Of interest is the abundance of large and diverse Coastal Atlantic White Cedar Swamps of excellent quality. Coastal Atlantic White Cedar Swamps are acidic, low nutrient basin swamps dominated by Atlantic White Cedar in the overstory and a mixture of species in the understory. This community type typically occurs in basins on the Atlantic Coastal Plain. Of further note in this Core Habitat: the state's second-largest and very high-quality Alluvial Atlantic White Cedar Swamp, several high-quality Forest Seep communities, and a very good Acidic Graminoid Fen.

Plants

This large Core Habitat contains several rare plant species growing within a variety of habitat types. The only two known populations of the Endangered Tiny-Fruited Spike-Sedge in the state are found growing within sedge meadow habitat. Two high-quality populations of the Climbing Fern are found in swampy open woodlands. The globally rare Long's Bulrush is found within an acidic basin fen habitat. Two rare Panic-Grasses have colonized early-successional areas within a powerline. Clearly the diversity of habitats present within this Core Habitat contributes to the diversity of rare plant species found within this area.

Invertebrates

An extensive network of wetlands within this Core Habitat, including Coastal Plain ponds, bogs, and acidic swamps vegetated with Atlantic White Cedar and various shrubs, provide important habitat for a number of rare invertebrate species such as Hessel's Hairstreak butterfly, moths such as the Chain Fern Borer and the Pale Green Pinion moth, and rare dragonflies and damselflies such as the Attenuated Bluet damselfly and the New England Bluet damselfly. In addition, patches of pitch pine - scrub oak barrens habitat such as are found at Noquochoke Wildlife Management Area provide habitat for rare butterflies and moths such as the Frosted Elfin and the Barrens Buckmoth.



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North Drive, Westborough, MA 01581
Tel: (508) 792-7270, Ext. 200 Fax: (508) 792-7821
<http://www.nhesp.org>

For more information on rare species and natural communities, please see our fact sheets online at www.nhesp.org

BioMap: Core Habitat Summaries

Lakeville

Vertebrates

This Core Habitat has some of the best potential of any in the state to support viable populations of Eastern Box Turtles, Spotted Turtles, Four-toed Salamanders, and Marbled Salamanders over the long-term. Northern Parula warblers may also be present here. The area also contains some of the most important forested wetland habitat for wildlife in the state, with both Atlantic White Cedar and Red Maple Swamps.



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Living Waters: Species and Habitats

Lakeville

Core Habitat LW088

Fishes

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Bridle Shiner	<i>Notropis bifrenatus</i>	Special Concern

Core Habitat LW163

Invertebrates

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
Eastern Pondmussel	<i>Ligumia nasuta</i>	Special Concern
Tidewater Mucket	<i>Leptodea ochracea</i>	Special Concern



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Living Waters: Core Habitat Summaries

Lakeville

Core Habitat LW088

This Core Habitat supports one of eight known populations of Bridle Shiner in the Taunton Watershed. This fish Species of Special Concern is thought to be in decline in eastern Massachusetts as it was found at only 23% of its former sites in recent surveys. The Bridle Shiner is typically found in well-vegetated, quiet waters. It feeds on small aquatic insects and other invertebrates, and is an important part of the freshwater ecosystem as prey for larger fishes. This population of Bridle Shiner in Long Pond has persisted since at least 1951.

Core Habitat LW163

The large Assawompset Pond complex (Assawompset, Pocksha, and Great Quittacas Ponds) supports a very diverse group of freshwater mussels. Seven of the state's twelve mussel species are present, including the rare Tidewater Mucket and the Eastern Pondmussel. The populations of these rare mussels are particularly significant because juvenile and adult specimens have been observed, suggesting that these mussels are reproducing successfully. This pond complex supplies much of New Bedford's drinking water, and as such receives minimal recreational use and the shorelines remain largely undeveloped.



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